



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

what it means. We have seen in history how, when the common people have got their attention fixed upon great public questions at home, that moment "a vigorous foreign policy" is inaugurated and a war started and fools are running to fight. When we point out to the powers that be that there are two millions of men unemployed upon the street, the answer is, "Hurrah for the flag!" Yes, but fourteen hundred thousand married women leave their homes every morning to work in mill and factory. "Never mind, hurrah for the flag!" But there are millions of little children denied the advantages of education. "Never mind, hurrah for the flag!" The labor organizations will cheer the flag when the flag stands for the protection of the home, the fireside, the women and the children, but not when it is carried into war to impose upon the people burdens that do not belong there. Boston and Massachusetts stand for peace. We know what it means. We are glad to be in sympathy with you in this movement. I am not in favor of an alliance offensive and defensive with any country, that we may send our army and navy officers strutting round the world with a chip on their shoulders; but I am in favor of a great international board of arbitration that will settle those questions by the arbitrament of wit and of thought, and not by the arbitrament of the sword and the pistol.

Mr. George E. McNeill, the veteran of the labor movement in Boston, spoke a few words before the meeting closed. He said:

War comes with injustice, peace comes with equity. Wherever injustice exists, there must and will be war. There is war in our hearts if we deal unjustly with our neighbor. There is war in our institutions if through them inequity exists. Organized labor stands for peace, not only for the peace called for by the Czar of Russia but the peace which was called for over eighteen hundred years ago.

Women's Work for Peace.

GRAND RALLY IN TREMONT TEMPLE.

Addressess by Julia Ward Howe, Mary A. Livermore and others.

The Women's Peace Crusade meeting in Tremont Temple, Boston, at noon on Monday, April 3rd, was a most impressive occasion. At least two thousand five hundred persons were present and much earnestness and enthusiasm were manifested. Addressess were made by Julia Ward Howe, Mary A. Livermore, Lucia Ames Mead, Miss O. M. E. Rowe, president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, and by Alice Freeman Palmer. The addressess of Mrs. Howe and Mrs. Livermore are given in full below. Mrs. Mead gave some of the startling economic facts which show that armed peace has come to be, in its way, as great a curse as war itself. Recent weapons are, she said, from ninety to two hundred times as powerful as those of thirty years ago. The war debts have doubled, the armies have grown to enormous proportions, the burdens of taxation have greatly increased, every nation in Europe is spending from two to twelve times as much upon armaments as upon education. The remedy is found in the substitution of arbitration for the arbitrament of the sword. Arbitration is already here and has been eminently successful. One hundred years hence war will have been put away as duelling has been put behind us.

Miss Rowe spoke briefly, but most forcibly of the work which is being done and should be more fully done by he Women's Clubs, and presented the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted by the great audience :

Resolved, That this assembly urges the national and state Federations of Women's Clubs and other organizations of women throughout the United States to prosecute a vigorous campaign of education in regard to the evils of standing armies and navies, with a view to secure the establishment eventually of a permanent tribunal for the adjustment of international difficulties.

Resolved, That we urge the clergy and the press to take a more active interest in the coming peace conference called by the Czar at The Hague, to the end that the commissioners sent by our government may be reinforced by a strong public opinion; and that we urge all lovers of right to use their utmost influence to create a powerful public sentiment in favor of settling all international differences by courts instead of by armed force, by appeal to reason rather than to passion.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Czar, to President McKinley, and to organizations of women throughout the country.

The closing address of the meeting was by Alice Freeman Palmer who urged all individuals to arouse themselves to a sense of their personal responsibility, and to do their duty in their personal spheres. She also urged the training of the children in the schools to right ideas in regard to arbitration and peace, and suggested the offering of prizes in the schools for essays on arbitration and peace.

The Development of the Peace Ideal.

BY JULIA WARD HOWE.

The theme allotted me for my ten minutes speech today was the Development of the Peace Ideal. To treat this ever so briefly I must revert to matters in the past which make evident the progress already made in this direction. I might go back to that Latin author, Tacitus, if I mistake not, who tells of an Advocate of Peace who, when once the legions of Rome were drawn up in battle array, confronted the ranks, and endeavored to dissuade the soldiers from the shedding of human blood. The historian avers that this apostle met with a rough response and would have been roughly handled if he had not ceased his untimely exhortation (*nisi intempestivam sapientiam relinquisset*).

I remember in my early youth to have seen at a friend's house in New York a modest elderly man who was pointed out to me as being all that was left of the American Peace Society. Into the history of this Society I did not then inquire. If I had done so, I should have found that Judge William Jay, son of John Jay, had given it the assistance of his name. I was in Boston in 1845 when Charles Sumner delivered his celebrated oration on "The True Grandeur of Nations." This plea for peace principles was at the time regarded as a Quixotic and mal-apropos utterance and although admired by some was derided by many. I, myself, first thought seriously of these matters in the year 1870, when my sympathies turned strongly towards France betrayed by her government into an insensate war, from which she came forth mutilated and humbled. The cruel waste of human life